



LIKE WILD BEASTS.

The Goddard-Maher Prize Fight a Brutal Exhibition

AND BLOOD FLOWS LIKE WATER.

The Two Men Forget Science and Fight Like Savages.

MAHER KNOCKED OUT BY GODDARD

In the Third Round Amid the Wildest Excitement.

EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT

To Witness What Turns Out to be, Not an Exhibition of Science but a Brutal and Bloody Fight in Which All Rules are Thrown to the Dogs. The Audience Grows Wild at the Sight of Blood and Acts Like a Mob of Savages--Maher the Favorite, but Unable to Stand up Before the Australian Gladiator.

CONEY ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB, Dec. 8.—The battle between Joe Goddard, of Australia, and Peter Maher, of Ireland, was fought in the Coney Island Athletic Club to-night in the presence of 8,000 men. It was won by Goddard in the third round, when he knocked his antagonist completely out.

The fight was as fierce as it was short. With only a little preliminary sparring the big fellows set to work in the first round with the activity of featherweights and the fierceness of wild cats. Maher slipped to his knees in the first round, and remained there fully nine seconds. Both men were badly winded at the end of the round, but it seemed very clear that the Irishman was no match in strength for his antagonist.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. The scene at the end of the first round, when it appeared that Maher might possibly win was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the annals of pugilism. For the short time it lasted it was one of the bloodiest and fiercest ever witnessed. Goddard was covered with blood from almost the first blow. He lacked science, but he was much the stronger man, and the difference of twelve pounds in weight in his favor badly handicapped Maher.

As the brawny gladiators returned to their corners covered with blood the spectators went into a perfect frenzy of delight. The smell of the fresh, warm blood permeated the air and seemed to rouse their savage instincts to a pitch that was indeed alarming.

The second round was a repetition of the first in heavy fighting. There was not a moment's cessation in the slugging. Science was forgotten and each man tried to finish the other as quickly as possible. In the third round the men went at it again at a pace that could not possibly be kept up for any length of time. They fought like demons. After a terrible exchange of blows for nearly a minute Maher was knocked down and out, after the most vicious and furious fight ever seen here.

The fight was for a purse of \$7,500, of which the winner received \$5,500 and the loser \$1,000. Eight thousand people witnessed the fight and a more enthusiastic crowd never gathered at a ring-side. Maher had many friends in the throng and much disappointment was felt at his defeat.

THE GLADIATORS APPEAR.

Goddard was the first to appear. He was given a hearty reception and many exclamations of approval were heard as he shed his long ulster. Goddard's reception was nothing compared with the ovation given Peter Maher. The Irish element in the vast audience let itself out with a will.

Goddard came into the ring with an air of confidence and walked about looking at the floor. Maher climbed through the ropes and Goddard walked over to him and shook him by the hand cordially. The coin was tossed and when it was seen that the Irish lad had won the lucky corner a great shout of joy arose from the Maher contingent. Maher wore green trunks and Goddard white.

Peter Maher was escorted by Jack McVey, of Philadelphia, Martin Costello, of Buffalo, and Tom Clark, of Coney Island. Joe McGrath, of Dublin, acted as bottle-holder, and Jack Sheehan as timer.

Goddard was seconded by Jim Gibbons, of Paterson, Billy Madden and Alex Groggins. L. M. Orris officiated as his timer. John P. Eckhardt acted as the club's official referee and Bob Stall held the official time.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Everything being ready time was called and the contestants faced the scratch.

Round 1. The men sparred cautiously, Goddard having a confident air. Each man held his right as though waiting to get that member home on his opponent's jaw. Goddard led and forced Maher to his knees, when he took advantage of the necessary ten seconds. Maher drew first blood. Each man fought like a wildcat. Maher landed right and left and was forced to the ropes by Goddard, who was so tired that he could hardly stand. Maher made a great rally, but his blows only seemed to make Goddard angry and he hit right and left, landing at will, taking anything that Maher could give if he could only get in his blows. Maher was wild, hoping against hope to land his right, which he did four or five times, but Goddard went at it more determinedly and the fight looked to be a short one, for Maher was winded and could not hold his own against his powerful opponent. When time was called Maher staggered to his corner and it was plainly all over with him. No two 210-pound men ever fought a faster round, for it was given and taken from the start.

SCIENCE FORGOTTEN.

Round 2. Goddard landed with left and right and then the men closed in to hard fighting, hitting with right and left until Goddard landed a right that sent Maher to the floor. He was up in

time and they were again at it hammer and tongs, smashing each other with right and left until they were both so tired that they could scarcely stand. By the time the round was completed neither of them showed the slightest signs of science. It was purely a case of brute strength, and the man that could land the most blows was bound to win. Both men received terrific punishment.

LIKE WILD BEASTS.

Round 3. Both men came up looking dazed from the furious fighting of the previous round, but both were determined to end the contest as soon as possible. Neither man showed the least science, but rained blow after blow on each other as fast and hard as possible. Goddard looked the worst punished man in appearance, as his face was covered with gore, which flowed in streams down his breast. He went at Maher like a wild beast and fairly beat him down by brute strength. The Irish lad stood up gamely under the shower of blows, but at last was laid low by a straight right on the jaw and fell face down on the floor. The excitement was intense, the crowd being fairly crazed with excitement. The round lasted just fifty seconds.

Distinguished Passengers.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Bureo, the light weight pugilist, and Haggarty, the champion swimmer, are passengers on the steamer City of Paris, which sailed from Queenstown for New York to-day.

Hall Very Confident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Jim Hall, the Australian middle weight pugilist, has arrived from Europe. He says he never felt better and is confident that he will teach Fitzsimmons a lesson when they meet at New Orleans.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

The Factional Feeling Growing Warm. The Prosecution Ends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The consideration of yesterday's unfinished business for a long time threatened to become the only business transacted at to-day's session of the ecclesiastical court. The two factions into which the question of Dr. Briggs' heresy or orthodoxy has been divided the New York Presbyterian church, and the clash of the great controversial battle resounded anew through the Scotch church as soon as Moderator Bliss had concluded his fervent prayer that harmony and good will might prevail.

Colonel McCook then resumed his argument for the prosecution. He summarized the points advanced by him yesterday and then took up the charges. The question to be decided in this court, he said, is a very simple one. You have simply to decide whether the doctrines of Dr. Briggs and the doctrines of the Presbyterian church are in harmony. Colonel McCook said the necessity of a trial for heresy was greatly to be deplored. But the responsibility lay not upon those who were loyal to the Presbyterian doctrine, but upon those who were its assailants. Considerable applause was excited by the forcible and earnest peroration to Colonel McCook's address, but the demonstration was frowned down by the moderator.

"Have the prosecution finished their case?" asked Dr. Briggs, when Colonel McCook resumed his seat.

An affirmative though somewhat guarded reply was given to the question.

"I ask the question with a reason," continued the defendant. "Dr. Lampe, the biblical member of the committee, has not spoken. I want him to present now any argument he has prepared against me. I suspect some such policy may be pursued by the committee as was pursued at my former trial. On that occasion many of the committee's arguments were withheld until after I had pleaded in my defense. I therefore say if they have any more arguments let them now speak or forever hold their peace."

The adjournment was then taken till Tuesday.

THE SMITH HERESY.

The Prosecution Closes and Prof. Smith Begins His Argument.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 8.—Dr. McKibben, for the prosecution, closed his argument this forenoon in the Smith heresy trial. His closing argument was directed to the position taken by Prof. Smith concerning discrepancies in Chronicles and Kings, in regard to the same events in Jewish history. Prof. Smith began his rejoinder, making the point that even the committee's theory did not rule out all forms of error, but only certain forms of error, and not as to others. Dr. McKibben had answered his point as to the two forms of the deuteronomy by saying that Moses gave a second edition of it.

Prof. Smith read the second edition to show that Moses purported to quote the very language of God himself when he wrote that edition. He had been told that to be logical he must deny all inspiration to say that a man who committed a single sin had no portion of grace in his heart.

A vote is expected by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Found Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—Nelson F. Evans, a director of the wrecked Spring Garden National Bank, who was largely responsible for the downfall of that institution, was to-day found guilty in the United States district court of the charges of misapplying the funds of the bank and of conspiring with the Kennedy brothers, president and cashier, to misapply the funds.

Murdered His Eldest Son.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—Near Dornington, O., James McGrath, a farmer, quarreled with George Jameson, his hired man, yesterday, and struck him on the head with a board. Jameson died a few hours later. McGrath fled and has not been captured.

A Tardy Consideration.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Home Secretary Asquith stated this afternoon to a representative of the Associated Press that the condition of Mrs. Maybrick was receiving serious consideration at the home office.

The Texas Cyclone.

DENVER, Tex., Dec. 8.—The cyclone of Tuesday evening caused no fatalities in this section, but the destruction to property was great. Several persons sustained severe bodily injuries.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Forming the Policy Looking to the Change of Tariff.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER

Regarding the Resolutions of Inquiry Into the State of the Treasury—The Proposition to Change the Time for the Meeting of Congress From December to March. Ohio River Improvements—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Speaker Crisp, Representative McMillin and Representative Catchings, who, as members of the rules committee, are rather looked to shape the policy of the house, held a conference of some length to-day in the speaker's room, for the purpose of considering the plan and scope of an inquiry into the condition of the treasury. This inquiry is really designed for the purpose of furnishing information necessary in the revision of the tariff on a revenue basis to which the Democratic party is pledged, and to some extent also for the purpose of gaining information as to where reforms can be made in the interest of economy in the administration of the government.

The majority members of the committee had two resolutions before them, one offered by Representative Dockery, of Missouri, and the other by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, the former's resolution looking to an inquiry by the appropriations committee, of which he is a member, and the latter's by the committee on ways and means. The scope of the two resolutions is not quite identical. The members of the rules committee were favorable to an inquiry of the kind suggested, but thought that it should be conducted by one committee only, and that the resolutions should be combined. Representative Dockery was consulted with, and after Mr. Wilson also has a chance to present his views, the majority members will decide what they shall do and present the result of their determination to the full committee on rules at a meeting to be held hereafter.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Senators Gorman, Carlisle and Brice have been designated by the Democratic senatorial caucus committee to act as an advisory committee to act in conjunction with the Democratic senators from states where the approaching senatorial elections are likely to be the subject of partisan contests, or to act independently where there are no Democratic senators from such states.

The advisory committee will leave for New York to-night, and may consult with some of the members of the national Democratic committee there, if the opportunity offers. It appears that the subject of restricting immigration has been a matter for discussion by the Democratic senators and they have decided that it should be terminated in a non-partisan way and that every effort should be made to avoid drawing party lines when the subject comes before the senate.

TO CHANGE THE TIME FOR CONGRESS TO MEET.

It is not improbable that a caucus of the Democratic members of the house will be called upon to consider the proposition embodied in bills now before the house for the change of the date of the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday after the 4th day of March of each year. The matter is receiving the serious attention of some of the Democratic members of the judiciary committee, and to-day after the regular meeting an informal conference was held by them at which the subject was considered. It is understood that the opinion was expressed that although the change might be a valuable one, yet it was well to be cautious and conservative in taking such a step. The suggestion was also made that it might be desirable to obtain the opinion of the Democrats generally by holding a caucus. The suggestion, however, has not yet taken practical form. If such a change as that proposed should be made to apply to the Fifty-third Congress just elected, the object aimed at by the advocates of a special session of the new Congress would be practically attained.

There is a popular impression that a change in the date of the meeting of Congress would have to be sanctioned by conventions of the several states, as in the case of amendments to the constitution. The impression is not well founded, however, as the constitution gives Congress authority to change its time of meeting.

GRISHAM'S DECISION.

Senator Cullum, chairman of the senate committee on inter-state commerce has very little to say relative to the decision of Judge Gresham affecting the validity of the inter-state commerce law, but his manner indicates that he is not at all pleased with it.

"I have not read it, and I do not care to say much until I have," said Mr. Cullum. "According to the newspaper reports some persons are inclined to think that the decision affecting the validity of one section applies to all, and that if the one is unconstitutional, the law in its entirety must be. There is nothing in such an argument. There is one thing about which there can be no doubt, and that is, that if the law can be amended so as to withstand the decision of the courts it will be; whether such a result can be reached it is hard to determine. After I have read the decision in full I may have something to say pertinent to the subject on the floor of the senate."

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Democrats are inclined, it is now said, to let the question of admission of New Mexico and Arizona go over to the next Congress, not making any effort to pass the bills for their admission by the senate this winter. If the bill for the admission of New Mexico now on the senate calendar were passed the delegate from that territory, Mr. Joseph, would fight it in the house because of a provision contained in it that nothing but the English language shall be taught in the public schools. Mr. Joseph says that the people of the territory would not consent to come into the union un-

der an act containing that provision. There seems to be little probability of the senate striking it out under the circumstances and this fact inclines the Democrats not to try to admit the territory during this Congress. As the two propositions stand together it is probable that the course followed as to New Mexico will be followed also as to Arizona.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The secretary of war to-day sent to Congress the report of Major Stickney, of the engineer corps, upon his preliminary examination for the location of the necessary movable locks and dams in the Ohio river between Davis Island dam and the dam near the mouth of the Beaver river, in Pennsylvania. The report says that before the construction of these costly dams is begun, a careful survey should be made to determine the best locations for them. It is pretty definitely settled, the report says, that four additional locks and dams will be required to complete the system of improvement from Pittsburgh to the lock below Beaver river, a distance of thirty miles. The dams are movable in order that they may be thrown down and leave an unimpeded channel for the quick passage of the large fleets of coal boats. That this part of the river is worthy of improvement, the report says, does not admit of doubt in view of the large coal and manufacturing interests involved and \$2,800 is asked for the necessary survey.

Representative Caldwell, of Ohio, is the author of a bill introduced in the house to-day to reduce postage on first class mail matter except post cards to one cent per half ounce.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Attorney General Miller has submitted his annual report to Congress. It shows that the business of the department of justice is continually and largely increasing. This increase, he says, is most noticeable in the business before the court of claims. He reviews briefly the work of the United States supreme court, and says he is glad to be able to report that, as the result of the organization of the circuit court of appeals, the number of cases in the supreme court is being reduced. The expenses during the year amounted to \$3,748,339.05. During the fiscal year 1,099 civil suits were terminated. In 2,108 cases judgments were for the United States; and 136 against the United States; and 802 were either nolle prosequi, dismissed or discontinued. There were also terminated 18,724 criminal prosecutions.

IN CONGRESS.

An Unimportant Day—Mr. Kilgore Springs a Surprise in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The senate spent exactly one hour in session to-day, and that time was about equally divided between executive and legislative business. The former had reference to the pending claims treaty with Chile, which treaty was ratified and confirmed. The latter included the reporting, considering and passing of a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river above New Orleans. The list of absentees has now been reduced to nine, there being now seventy-nine senators recorded as being in the city. Their presence at the capitol will not be required before Monday next.

In the House.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, brought to the attention of the house a rule which few members knew to be in existence. It provides that unfinished business coming from the first session of the house cannot be considered at the second session until after the expiration of six days. Should the rule be permitted to remain in the code, and should it be invoked, the wheels of legislation at a second session would be practically clogged for the first week of its existence. Speaker Crisp intimated that the defect would be remedied. But Mr. Kilgore's invocation of the rule postponed action on a bill extending the provisions of an act for the muster and pay of officers and men in the volunteer forces.

The point made by Mr. Kilgore was entirely unexpected and created much amusement. Probably not a dozen members in the house were aware of the existence of such a rule, or if they were, understood its purport. Although the rule has been in the code for many years (except during the Fifty-first Congress) none of the oldest members can remember when it has ever before been invoked.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury was laid before the house and referred to the committee on ways and means.

No objection was raised to the further consideration of the bill relative to printing and binding and this consumed the remainder of the afternoon.

Without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

American University.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—At the semi-annual meeting of the trustees of the American University, held here to-day, the three following were elected additional trustees: Mrs. H. L. Bennett, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mr. John Huyler, New York; and Rev. J. W. Reid, Grand Rapids, Mich. General Henkle was added to the executive committee. Mrs. John A. Logan was elected president of the American University League, an organization of the women of the country to raise \$1,000,000 for the university. A new subscription of \$5,000 for this fund was announced, and also the cash gift of William Thompson, of Washington, of \$25,000 for a building fund. Initial measures were taken for raising \$1,000,000 in the year 1893.

The Belgian Labor Troubles.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Huessens, Progressist, questioned the government in regard to the measures employed in suppressing the recent labor disturbances at Tilleur.

M. de Burlet, minister of the interior, defended the action of the government and the gendarmes.

M. Woeste, moved that the chamber adopt a vote of confidence in the government.

M. Neujean, Moderate Liberal, made a brief speech in which he approved the government's action.

The members of the extreme left excitedly protested against the speeches of the supporters of the government and the scene culminated in a wild tumult.

A semblance of order was restored after a time, and a vote of confidence was finally adopted by a majority of 81.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Men Go Out All Along the Rock Island Road—A General Strike May Result.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The great point of interest in the telegraphers' strike is whether they will succeed in obtaining the active co-operation of other organizations of trainmen.

Notwithstanding the claim of the company that it has lost only forty men it was to-day endeavoring to obtain 200 operators. Chief Ramsey declared tonight that if the road employed non-union men it would simply force a strike upon other branches of the road, as the men would not consent to work with non-union operators.

Speaking of the result of the telegraphers' conference on the Rock Island, Grand Chief Telegrapher Ramsey said:

"This strike is more for principle than for anything else. The Rock Island road is the only prominent road in the country that has refused to recognize us. More than thirty of the leading railroads have signed our agreement and recognize the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and willingly concede its right to draw up a schedule of wages and to submit rules and agreements, the same as has been accorded to the trainmen and engineers. The operators on the railway wish to be placed in the same position as those on the other lines. As to how long the strike will last, it may be weeks or months, but the order is in good condition and can stand a long siege."

General Superintendent Royce this afternoon said: "We are having no trouble over the strike at all. Trains are running on time. Of the 600 men employed by us I doubt if even 100 went out."

The Men go Out at El Reno.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—The special to the Star from El Reno, Oklahoma, says: The members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers employed upon this end of the Rock Island railroad left their keys promptly at 10 a. m. to-day. They feel very indignant at the action of the company in not treating with their committee regarding the scale of wages adopted by the order. The railway company have induced the train dispatchers to remain at their posts. From Herrington, Kansas, to Red River, Oklahoma, the present terminus of the road, outside the train dispatchers, only two operators remain at work and both are said to be incompetent. The operators are a determined set of men on this end of the line and sympathy has already begun to assert itself among the citizens and frontiersmen. It is likely that scabs will have a hard time of it if they attempt to come in.

All Out in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Dec. 8.—The operators on the Rock Island went out this morning at 10 o'clock. New operators have been obtained for important points, but at all smaller stations the service is cut off. The officials of the road are hunting for operators here to send to the various stations, but they are very hard to get, as most operators sympathize with the striking men. There are no first class operators who will take the vacant places, whatever they think of the strike. The strikers are as confident as the officials.

At Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—The Rock Island has only six operators in Kansas City and its suburbs and they are quartered in freight offices. At noon all left their keys. Later four of them returned to work and the places of the other two men were filled by new men. The Rock Island has no track running into Kansas City. Going east it uses the Hannibal and going west the Union Pacific, so that trains can be moved locally in and out of the city till they strike their own road.

The Strike at Wichita.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—A special to the Star from Wichita, Kans., says the operators on the division, with the exception of the train dispatchers and three operators, left their offices at 10 o'clock in accordance with instructions from Chief Ramsey of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The operators who have not complied with the orders are those stationed at Antelope and Haysville and one at the depot here.

The Strike at Topeka.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 8.—All the Rock Island operators here excepting two, who are not members of the Brotherhood, struck at noon in obedience to the order for a general strike. General Superintendent Dunlap said: "I do not know how many men are out. Traffic has not been interfered with in the least. We were expecting the strike and were prepared for it."

Only Four at Work.

FORT DODGE, IA., Dec. 8.—On the division of the Rock Island road between here and Des Moines only four telegraphers are at the keys. They are located at Perry, Grand Junction, Waukeo and here. They are station agents who are not members of the order. Train service is considerably crippled by the strike.

All Out in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 8.—With the exception of four operators every telegraph operator went out on the Rock Island in Nebraska this morning at 10:30 in response to the order of Chief Ramsey. A large number of new operators have been sent out to take the places of strikers, but the new men are not yet at work.

No Strike in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 8.—The order issued by the O. R. T. ordering all operators on line of the Rock Island to go out at 10 o'clock this morning was not obeyed to any extent in Colorado. All the men in Denver offices remained at their keys and will not go out. At all other offices as far east as Limon, no men have quit work except at Colorado Springs.

The Strike Ended.

MEXICO, IND., Dec. 8.—The strike of the Maring-Hart window glass house, whereby 300 employed men are affected, has been adjusted and the men will return to work Friday. President Hart agreed to guarantee the men their wages which average from \$120 to \$292 a month.

Steamship News.

BRIMMERHAVEN, Dec. 8.—Arrived—Lahn, New York.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 8.—Arrived—Ems, New York for Genoa.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Result of a Combination of Unfortunate Circumstances

BROUGHT ABOUT BY A HEAVY FOG.

A New York Central Train Crashes Into the Rear of a Passenger Coach—Several Persons Badly Injured—The Occurrence Preceded by a Collision on the Day and a Narrow Escape From Running Over a Woman, Which Caused the Fatal Delays.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—There was a shocking accident at the Danforth avenue station of the Central railroad at noon to-day. A Long Branch train crashed into the rear end of an Eastern local, completely telescoping the rear car, fatally injuring one woman and seriously injuring nine other passengers of the same coach.

The accident was due to a delay of fifteen minutes to the trains, caused by the Central railroad ferryboat crashing into a transportation boat in the fog in the bay.

The injured are as follows:

John T. Fiddle, advertising agent, Jersey City, compound fracture of the legs.

George D. Lamon, Elizabeth, N. J., compound fracture of the legs.

Miss Gilroy, Elizabeth, N. J., lacerated about the body and injured internally. She may die.

Orlando Demorest, Greenville, N. J., injured about head and legs and internally.

B. C. Chever, New York City, left arm broken, nose broken and injured about the body.

James Ross, of Bound Brook, head cut, hip injured and back strained.

S. M. Hershford, New York, head cut, arm injured and back hurt.

Louis Zellner, New York, injured about the head and body, severe scalp wounds and left arm fractured.

F. J. Muller, Plainfield, N. J., back injured and nose broken.

E. E. Runyon, Plainfield, N. J., injured about the head and hip.

W. H. Park, Red Bank, head cut, arm injured.

The story of the accident as learned from the officials of the road is as follows:

At half past 11 o'clock the Washington flyer, Easton local and Long Branch express trains leave the foot of Liberty street. A dense fog hung over the river and the ferry traffic was being carried on with the usual carelessness. The Central ferry boat had reached mid-stream and was steaming along slowly when suddenly one of the Central company's heavily laden transportation boats loomed up before the ferry boat and before the engines could be reversed, there was a terrible crash.

The passengers rushed wildly about from side to side of the boat and the greatest confusion prevailed. Quietness was finally restored.

The boat proceeded more slowly to Communipaw and arrived there fifteen minutes late.

The three trains were quickly made up and the Washington flyer was the first to draw out of the depot. Then followed the Easton local in charge of engineer Wolverton, of Elizabeth. The Washington train had passed Danforth avenue within five minutes at a terrific rate of speed.

Engineer Wolverton was running more cautiously and had scarcely passed Danforth avenue when a rear brakeman discovered the body of a woman lying on the track about fifty yards below the station. He pulled the bell cord and the crew hurried back to care for the supposed injured woman. The discovery was quickly made that the woman was sick, had fainted and fallen on the track and had not been struck by the train. The crew returned to the train, which lay about 150 yards below the depot and the signal to start was given. The train was moving when the Long Branch train rushed out of the fog, and before the collision could be averted or warning given, crashed into the rear end of the Easton train.

THE CENTRAL TROUBLE.

President Depew's Reply Not Given to the Public—Will Be No General Strike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The general committee on grievances of the Brotherhood of Engineers on the Vanderbilt railroad system, which came here nearly two weeks ago to demand an equalization of pay for men on side lines, received a reply from President Chauncey M. Depew to-day. The chairman of the grievance committee is H. O. Childs, who, together with a half dozen of his colleagues, is stopping at the Grand Union hotel.

President Depew, in refusing to make public his reply, said to-day the letter was not under his control; that if the engineers saw fit to give out its contents they could do so.

Chairman Childs refused a request to see Mr. Depew's letter. The letter, he said, does not settle the matter. It will not be made public just now as we are preparing a reply to it, but before we leave the city both statements will be furnished the public.

"I wish to disabuse the public mind of any thoughts of a general strike," said Mr. Childs. "There will be none, but the equities of the case admitted, but not satisfied by the corporation will, if necessary, be referred to a higher tribunal, and if that tribunal sees fit to order a strike it will do so. No man who knows Chief Arthur will think for a moment that he will precipitate a crisis without due cause."

Molitor Murder Trial.

ALPENA, MICH., Dec. 8.—The prosecution in the Molitor murder case had two men on the witness stand to-day. At the conclusion of their testimony, which was unimportant, Col. John J. Atkinson made the opening address for the defense. After the noon recess witnesses for the defense were examined.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair, west to northwest winds; somewhat cooler.